

EITHER MAKE OR BREAK

Shafter Will Come Out From Santiago Either a Hero or in Disgrace.

NOBODY KNOWS THIS

Better than He; Hence, High Hopes are Held That His Nerve and Coolness Will Carry Him Through to Victory.

New York, July 1.—A special to the Times from Washington says:

With telegraphic communication established near Santiago and a wire from General Shafter's headquarters to the cable office in Cuba, the president and General Miles feel as if Washington is practically as near to the field of operations as Tampa, and the government is assured of hearing of operations as soon as they have taken place. With an officer in command who was at all apprehensive of the result of attempting to carry out his plans there might be some anxiety. As it is, the administration rests quite at ease about the Santiago situation. General Shafter is entitled to be more anxious than the president, for he is the man upon whom success must confer fame, as he is bound to become the most unhappy man if he should permit himself, without sufficient reinforcements at his command, to be defeated in the attempt to capture Santiago.

From several sources the war department learns that General Shafter has taken the measure of the foe, in numbers and fighting ability. He undoubtedly considers that the ability of the Spanish army to fight, in the sense that the United States soldiers regard fighting, has been dreadfully overestimated by the Spaniards. The result at La Quindana served to increase this idea on General Shafter's part and the light from El Caney, close to the border of the city itself, is believed to have impressed him with the idea that they have not much fighting left in them.

Still it is considered not improbable that the Spanish commander may have some plan of destruction for the United States forces not yet supported. The attack of the Spanish army on the night of July 1st, and the refusal to fight or to dispute the approach of Shafter, for unless the roads were undermined with thousands of tons of dynamite, which the Spaniards do not possess, the destruction would only be limited and there would still be a large, determined, unshakable body of men, remembering a former mine explosion, which could not at once be avenged, ready to swear the city to the Spanish flag and to rush into the midst of the enemy as the volunteers of Colonel Woods swarmed over the retreating Spaniards at La Quindana.

BALLOON IN ACTUAL WAR

Washington, July 1.—General Greeley has received the following dispatch from Shafter: "Saw balloon up near Santiago last night from flagship of Admiral Sampson, where I was observing it."

(Signed) "ALLEN." Chicago, July 1.—The balloon that is now in active use and sailing over the beleaguered city of Santiago and in plain view of 35,000 Spaniards and 17,000 Americans was shipped from Tampa with Shafter's forces together with the submarine cables and other field telegraph equipment now being used by the signal corps of the regular army in Cuba. Mr. W. J. Lloyd, assistant district superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph company says that it is probably one of the finest and most improved equipments used in warfare. This balloon was shipped from Tampa early in May and is being charged with oxygen gas from tubular reservoirs which have been in use by the army for experimental purposes at Fort Riley. The balloon is first charged and then allowed to ascend by means of wire cables from a large reel made fast to a field wagon. The cable is used as a telegraph and telephone conductor and the occupants of the balloon transmit to the ground their observations. There is little danger of the balloon being pierced by a rifle shot on account of its constantly swaying motion and the extreme difficulty of hitting anything at an elevation of 2,500 feet, which is the usual limit of a cable reel. The French claim to have a gun which will pierce a balloon, but it is supposed that there are none in use either the Spanish or the American armies. Had one of these balloons been shot down, the Spaniards would have been prevented from sending the final dispatch of Admiral Cervera in Santiago harbor and then allowed to believe that the balloon is in charge of Major Joseph E. Maxwell, who was formerly signal officer of the Department of the Missouri with General Brooke of Chicago. This particular balloon has a lifting capacity of 30 or 40 pounds, which would enable it to carry two signal men of ordinary weight, as well as the necessary telegraph and photographic apparatus. This is said to be the first time that a balloon has ever been put in actual war service on this side of the Atlantic ocean.

MANZANILLO BOMBARDED
New York, July 1.—Aerodrome in Santiago de Cuba telegraph to the Journal that four United States war ships bombarded Manzanillo, on the Bay of Guacanayabo, on Thursday, inflicting much damage to the defenses of the place. Spanish gunboats, according to this dispatch, opened fire upon the American ships, which then moved out of range.

The same dispatch reports that a balloon sent up from the American camp was seen from Santiago on Thursday. In the balloon were two men, seemingly taking observations of the Spanish fortifications about Santiago.

Madrid, July 1.—The Imperialist today publishes a dispatch from Santiago de Cuba saying that four American warships opened fire upon Manzanillo, province of Santiago de Cuba. The dispatch adds that the firing, which lasted an hour, was answered by the Spanish gunboats in the harbor, and it is further said, the Americans retired with one vessel seriously injured, as she was towed away with her fire extinguished.

Continuing the dispatch to the Imperialist asserts that only one Spanish

peasant was wounded during the bombardment. From the same source it is asserted that the Americans used a captive balloon yesterday in taking observations of the fortifications of Santiago.

In conclusion, the dispatch says that a firing party of eleven Americans fell into an ambush yesterday and that one of them was killed and two others captured.

USE FOR GARCIA'S CUBANS

Washington, July 1.—An official dispatch was received last night at the war department confirming the press report that General Shafter had sent back on transports to Acapulco, whence they came, 1,200 of Garcia's Cubans. The purpose is a double one: first, to prevent reinforcements coming in to Santiago from Manzanillo on the west, and second, to prevent the retreat in that direction of the Spanish garrison of the town.

NEEDS HELP TO LET GO

London, July 1.—The Pall Mall Gazette correspondent at Madrid telegraphs today from that city saying that coldness exists between Captain General Blanco and Admiral Cervera, adding that Blanco ordered Cervera to leave Santiago de Cuba and the admiral replied that he would be glad to leave but his guns were dismounted, he was without coal and the American admiral was waiting outside.

THEY ARE DIRTY SNEAKS

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) General Kent's Headquarters, near Aguaduros, June 30 (2 p. m.), by the Associated Press Dispatch Boat, Wanda, via Port Antonio, July 1 (6 a. m.), and Kingston, Jamaica, July 1 (230 a. m.). The Spaniards in the front of General Kent's line have adopted a new method of preventing him from firing on the works. They have strung at frequent intervals Red Cross flags, the line being directly in view of their intrenchments. The object of this, it is thought at General Kent's headquarters, is to prevent the Americans from firing in that direction, or, if the Red Cross is ignored, to spread the idea that the American soldiers are violating the rules of civilized warfare in firing upon the hospitals.

WILL TAKE FIGHTING TO WIN

Washington, July 1.—The cabinet was in session for almost two hours today but took no important action. The session was mainly occupied with a discussion of the news from Santiago. General Shafter's dispatch was read aloud before the members of the cabinet. The dispatches of the Associated Press were also read verbatim to the cabinet.

There was a general feeling of gratification shown at the co-operation rendered by Admiral Sampson's fleet. Careful plans to this end were read aloud before the members of the cabinet. The dispatches of the Associated Press were also read verbatim to the cabinet.

Besides the Santiago fight the cabinet devoted some time to questions connected with the operation of the war revenue bill.

After the cabinet meeting Secretary of War Allen said that the cabinet was co-operating to the fullest extent with the land forces and that he expected great results. He suggested that there were two conditions certain in the Santiago situation.

"One is," he said, "we will surely win, and the other, that it will come about before the end of the month, fighting will tell, of this we are certain."

Postmaster General Emory Smith remained with the president for some time after the other members left.

ARMY REGULATIONS
Washington, July 1.—A recent act of congress fixes the number of hospital stewards in the army at 200. Major General Miles has issued an order calling the attention of commanding generals to the fact and saying that owing to the number of hospital stewards now on duty outside of the limits of the army corps now in the field, the only way to be available for duty with each army corps, which number is 200, is to have a reserve of 200.

During the existing war the commanding officers of engineer companies who are serving with their companies away from the headquarters of the battalion of regular engineers, are authorized to appoint sergeants, corporals and first class privates of their companies and, when necessary, to reduce such enlisted men to the lower grades.

Non-commissioned officers of permanent independent volunteer battalions or companies will be appointed by the commanding officers thereof and will be furnished with a certificate of rank signed by the battery or company commander. When the organizations are independent only temporary appointments of non-commissioned officers and the permanent appointment will be made in the regular way when they are formed into regiments.

Men who are sick in the division or brigade hospitals of their commands at the date of muster will be mustered on the muster and pay rolls of the organization to which they belong as "present" with the remark "sick in division or brigade hospital."

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FIRST ACCOUNTS OF YESTERDAY'S ASSAULT UPON SANTIAGO

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) Playa del Este, Province of Santiago de Cuba, July 1.—11:20 a. m.—A general assault on the city of Santiago de Cuba, by the land and sea forces of the United States began at 10 o'clock this morning.

General Lawton advanced and took possession of Cabana, a suburb of Santiago. Morro Castle and the other forts at the entrance of the harbor were bombarded by our fleet. The Vesuvius used her dynamite guns with great effect.

The Spanish fleet in the harbor fired on the American troops, who were very close to the city. Hard fighting all along the American line was in progress at 11 o'clock. Nine wounded Cubans have been brought in.

WASHINGTON GETS THE WORD
Washington, July 1.—The battle has begun. This was the startling news received in a dispatch from General Shafter at 10 o'clock this morning.

"Secretary of War, Washington: Camp near Sevilla, Cuba—Action now going on. The firing only light and desultory. Begun on the right near Caney, Lawton's division; he will move on the north part of the town of Santiago. Will keep you continually advised of progress."

(Signed) "SHAFTER, Major General." Brief as it was, it told the whole story, that the first shots of the long expected crash of arms, probably the first great land engagement of the war, was under way. It sent a thrill through official circles, from the highest to the lowest. Secretary Alger was the first to read it. He passed it to General Corbin, adjutant general of the army, and directed him to take it at once to the White House. General Corbin went to the president, carrying the original dispatch. He was back shortly and the na bulletin was posted giving the dispatch verbatim. Until then only the higher officials had known that the decisive hour was at hand.

The news spread through the corridors and a wave of awe-like agitation and expectancy took hold of everyone. A great crowd of correspondents struggled about the bulletin board, messenger boys dashed off with dispatches, the clerks, men and women, turned from their desks and gathered at the doorways.

Meantime Secretary Alger remained at his desk, while the usual train of callers pushed their way forward. The secretary preserved his usual outward calm, but those near him said the news from the field had sent the same thrill to the secretary that it had sent to the rest of the government.

Even more, for there was the personal consideration that the secretary's son, young Captain Alger, now on the staff of General Duffield, was participating in the engagement now on. As the secretary started to the cabinet meeting he spoke with satisfaction of the fact that sufficient time had elapsed to permit General Shafter to get his army well concentrated at the front and thrown into good battle formation. The secretary felt that our forces were on the aggressive and that

dearly fire of shell and shrapnel in the intrenchments, dislodging the enemy and enabling the main body of the American forces to carry the city by storm.

It is believed that at the same time General Lawton advanced General Kent's division on the left will attack Aguaduros on the coast, four miles east of Morro Castle, which would give our army a base much nearer Santiago than the present one at Juraguá.

Until today our men at the front have been subsisting on hard rations, but owing to the excellent work of Colonel John P. Weston, chief of the commissary department, supplies have been sent to the front by pack trains with great dispatch and the army is now well supplied.

Major General Shafter is at the front and conducting the reconnaissance in person. The American troops have made no attack as yet upon Aguaduros or on the coast near the left wing of the invading army, where the new base may be established later.

The town of Caney, which commands the land entrance into Santiago de Cuba, is close to the American right wing and will probably be taken without difficulty soon, as it is held by only a small guard of Spanish troops. American scouting parties have been within a thousand yards of Caney without being attacked and the roads in that vicinity have been repaired and improved by our troops, indicating that artillery will be moved in that direction. It is believed that the investment of Santiago de Cuba will follow the capture of Caney.

There are about 5,000 Cubans operating with the American army at the front and the Spanish force defending Santiago de Cuba is estimated at from 12,000 to 20,000. In addition, as already noted, General Pando, the Spanish military commander-in-the-field, is marching from Manzanillo, some 127 miles west, with 3,000 men and, unless checked by the small force of Cubans holding the mountain passes, he ought to reach Santiago in a few days.

The American camps have been soaked with the recent rains and the roads are in bad condition, but our officers and men are confident they will be able to make a general attack soon and that Santiago will fall before them.

The cable was placed in operation this morning at Juraguá, Alcares and Siboney, and communication is now open between the invading army and Washington.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.) Off Juraguá, Province of Santiago de Cuba, June 30, 7 p. m., per the Associated Press Dispatch Boat, Wanda, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 1, 6 a. m.—Over 15,000 American soldiers, including all the regular troops now operating in Cuba and three volunteer regiments, supported by four thousand Cubans under General Garcia, lie tonight within view of the Spanish intrenchments, north and east of Santiago de Cuba, ready for a forward movement in the morning which they may lead immediately to a general assault upon the city.

The advances will be made by General Lawton's division forming the right wing, and if the Spaniards show signs of retreating or circumstances otherwise warrant it, General Wheeler's division and General Kent's division doubtless will join in the advance, and endeavor to drive the Spaniards before them and enter the city. While the movement may not reach this extent tomorrow, its purpose is to force the 3,000 men of General Lawton's command two miles further forward than they are now, take the little village of Caney and occupy the ridge overlooking the city and harbor, from which our artillery fire can be raised upon the Spanish intrenchments in front of the city and upon the large body of Spanish soldiers holding them.

It may be that the Americans may be satisfied to accomplish a movement in one day and then possibly a third advance will be made. The light artillery and siege guns are placed in position on the ridge and preparations can be made to pour a

mere fact that the action was now going on showed that Shafter had bided his time and was ready to strike his blow. Word had come, prior to the Shafter dispatch, showing that the artillery, which had been brought to the front, was well positioned.

General Miles, commanding the army, received a copy of the dispatch soon after it arrived. He had anticipated it, for only a few hours before a dispatch came to him from General Breckinridge, inspector general of the army, stating that the spirit of the troops was high and that they were eager and expectant of action.

General Breckinridge's dispatch indicated that results might be expected very soon. General Miles also received another dispatch, sent quite early this morning, from Shafter's headquarters, saying that the big military balloon was now high in the air and was giving opportunity for observation of the Spanish positions.

General Miles had seen these war balloons in successful use at Aldershot; again during the French military maneuvers, when a six-horse wagon to which the great air ship was anchored, followed a squadron of cavalry on the dead run. He says German ships going at 15 knots have hauled these captive balloons along with them. At the night of the capture of the Spanish forces, the balloons were used during the maneuvers. This was the first actual use by the army in the present war and the commanding general sent much store on the information they would give as the exact location of all the Spanish forces, their points of concentration, the defenses, the location of Cervera's warships in the harbor and possibly the progress of Spanish reinforcements.

After the first announcement of Shafter was bulletined, the time dragged wearily, with nothing from the field to answer the intense anxiety to which every man was wrought. General Shafter's assurance that he would "keep you continually advised of progress" gave promise that they should go first to the White House, while the cabinet was in session, and then should be bulletined so far as warranted. The officials showed every disposition to keep the public completely advised of actual occurrences.

According to General Shafter's report the Spanish force was begun by the division of the Fifth army corps commanded by Brigadier General H. W. Lawton. This division consists of three brigades, made up as follows:

First brigade, commanded by Colonel J. Van Horn—Eight United States Infantry; Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry and the Second Massachusetts Infantry.

Second brigade, commanding officer unknown, but supposed to be Colonel Bates—First United States Infantry; Fourth

Sixth Illinois and the Sixth Massachusetts are to break camp not later than Monday, according to this story.

The fear of typhoid fever still prevails in the camp and Majors Park and Devine, acting surgeons, have been investigating conditions tending to produce this malady. One of these surgeons said yesterday that "one patient could put the whole camp on its back." The water supply is looked upon as the principal source of danger. Some of the wells are sunk to a depth of sixty-five or seventy feet, but it is said to be possible for the germs of typhoid to reach that depth, owing to the sandy nature of the soil.

The surgeons making the examination say that if the report is true, Chief Surgeon Girard proposes in holding that the water is pure they will forward their report to the war department. General Gohin has promised to see that this is done in case Colonel Girard maintains his position.

A special commission has been appointed to investigate conditions in the quarters of the New York cavalry, which has five men at Fort Meyer suffering with typhoid. Complaint is made that the government has supplied no lime or other disinfectants.

NO THIRD CALL SOON
Washington, July 1.—It can be stated positively that the president does not contemplate issuing a third call for volunteers within the next two weeks, as present plans will exclude its execution in a fortnight, if then.

WAR APPOINTMENTS
Washington, July 1.—The president today sent to the senate the following nominations:

Regular army promotions: First Lieutenant to be captain of infantry—Frank R. McCoy, Third Infantry; Elias Chandler, Sixteenth Infantry; Frank L. Dodge, Ninth Infantry; Charles H. Noves, Ninth Infantry; Charles W. Abbott, Jr., Twelfth Infantry; Richard M. Blanchford, Eleventh Infantry; James E. Broat, Twenty-fourth Infantry; J. H. Beaton, Third Infantry; Will T. May, Fifteenth Infantry; Henry W. Hayes, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Lawrence J. Hearn, Twenty-first Infantry; J. H. Seabrook, Tenth Infantry; Walter M. Wright, Sixteenth Infantry; Charles B. Harding, Eighteenth Infantry; Edwin B. Peniston, Twenty-third Infantry; Harry A. Leuenberger, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Charles V. Vogler, First Infantry; Charles W. Penros, Fourteenth Infantry; Daniel L. Howell, Seventh Infantry.

To be first lieutenants—Second Lieutenant Thomas F. Solley, Twenty-third Infantry.

Volunteer signal corps—Second Lieutenant Charles E. Kilbourn, Jr., to be first lieutenant.

Volunteer infantry, Third regiment—To be second lieutenant, Edward R. Harralson of Chicago.

NOBODY BELIEVES MADRID

Madrid, July 1.—Noon.—According to a dispatch received today at the Spanish ministry, Admiral Canera, in command of the Spanish fleet recently at Fort Sald, 18,000, has passed through the Suez canal, apparently on his way to the Philippines Islands.

London, July 1.—The dispatch from Madrid saying the Spanish minister of marine has received a message to the effect that Admiral Canera had passed through the Suez canal with his fleet is described on all sides here. The officials of the United States embassy say that it is known positively Admiral Canera and his fleet had not entered the Suez canal this morning and therefore, they point out, it is impossible for his vessels to have traversed the canal.

TOPEKA PUTS TO SEA

New York, July 1.—The United States cruiser Topeka set to sea early today, after having undergone a thorough overhaul at the navy yard. The Topeka was built in Germany ten years ago for the Brazilian government but was never delivered. Subsequently the cruiser, then known as the Emperor, was reconstructed on all sides here. The officials of the United States embassy say that it is known positively Admiral Canera and his fleet had not entered the Suez canal this morning and therefore, they point out, it is impossible for his vessels to have traversed the canal.

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POLICY OF IMPERIALISM

Is Firmly Intrenched at the Capital City, Where Policies Are Made Laws.

THOSE WHO OPPOSE IT

Though Influential, Are Few—Country, Districts and Labor Organizations Yet to Hear From—Favoring Reasons Come Easy.

Washington, July 1.—It is useless to deny that this city is wild with imperialism. Perhaps this illustrates anew how a political capital may become so warmed up from contact with one great political question as to get itself out of touch with the rest of the country and the people who are supposed to be represented here.

Some months ago it became evident that Washington was "hot for war with Spain." Efforts to reduce that temperature on the part of the conservative element of the American public proved unavailing, and the war is on. No less evident today are the symptoms of another disease, which has been termed "imperialism" and here the outbreak, as would naturally be expected, is most serious. No conservative influences on the outside have as yet had any appreciable effect on Washington. Every day the imperialistic sentiment seems to grow stronger.

CABINET HEARS NEWS

Washington, July 1.—A dispatch was received in the cabinet meeting from Colonel Allen, in charge of the signal station at Playa del Este. He said that the fight was growing furious in all directions. At the time he sent the telegram eight Americans and nine Cubans had been wounded. The Spaniards were shelling the Americans as they advanced and Admiral Sampson's fleet was hotly engaging. The dispatch was received by the members of the cabinet with much enthusiasm, one member remarking that the eight must be inconceivably grand and that he had very much like to have a hand in the fight. No doubt was expressed that our forces would win the day.

HADN'T TIME TO WRITE

Washington, July 1.—At 3:45 Secretary Alger sent out word that nothing whatever had been received from Shafter since morning.

Another important factor in determining the attitude of our congressmen will be the way the so-called laboring classes respond. The Central Labor Union of Boston has already spoken against annexation, and others will be likely to follow. The prospect of meeting in open competition the low-priced laborers of the tropical islands is not a pleasant one to the American wage-earner, who has come to believe his superior condition due to a protection which it is now proposed to take away, which would make his excluding force of no account. A privilege to which everybody is admitted ceases to be a privilege. How can the protectionist wage-earner bear the idea of meeting the competition in his own market of the products of America, who work for three cents a day? Hawaii is a comparatively small matter, and so has not aroused the labor vote, but ten million Philippine Islanders may be another story.

It is in order that they may hear from the country more fully, and perhaps fearing a popular revolution against imperialism, that so many of our congressmen now desire to say what their constituents would be toward annexation. So far as the Republicans omit themselves in advance, it is almost invariably for the imperial policy, and every day brings out some new advocate; but there is a saving remnant who profess to not have yet made up their minds.

Many weeks ago it was pointed out that the inevitable party issue of the future was the imperialistic policy, and that the Republican party, by the logic of its position, was likely to be the advocate of that policy. The platform of the two parties in 1896 tested this result. The Cleveland-Bristow controversy over Hawaii even earlier emphasized it. The issue has now come squarely, and the Republican party is taking one side, and the Democrats, with some show of reluctance, the other.

It is still too early to say that the congress of the United States is ready to vote for the retention, assuming that we shall capture them, of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. Not all who are now waiting for Hawaii would favor a system of wholesale annexation, but it is becoming more and more evident that a very large part of them would, and when the time comes, if the matter is one of party policy, perhaps all of them.

What Senator Proctor said of Cuba: "When you scratch an antelope you will generally find an imperialist" might with equal force be used to illustrate the favor with which various annexation schemes are here received. Most of the men who want Hawaii are ready to take the Philippines, and Porto Rico and Cuba would be not less acceptable. It is supposed that the Republicans in the senate, except Messrs. Gear, Morrill, Spooner, and Thurston, will vote for Hawaiian annexation, if they get a chance. They will be followed by most of the Democrats, and what Democrats as German, Morgan, McLaughlin, Penros, Kelly, Cannon and Rawlins of Utah. The policy in detail is as follows:

Affirmative—Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Quinn, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Faraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gorman, Hale, Hamer, Hatcher, Hawley, Hoar, Hoar, Hoar, Kenney, Kyle, Lodge, McBridge, McLaughlin, McMillan, Manton, Morgan, Murphy, Nelson, Penros, Perkins, Pettus, Platt, of Connecticut, Plant, of New York, Proctor, of Oregon, Quay, Rawlins, Sewell, Shump, Stewart, Sullivan, Tamm, Turner, Warren, Woodruff, Wetmore, Wilson, and Woodruff.

Negative—Allen, Bacon, Bates, Berry, Butler, Caffery, Chilton, Clay, Cookwell, Daniel, Faulkner, Gear, Gray, Jones, of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Lindsay, McEwen, Mallory, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Morris, Pasco, Patterson, Roach, Smith, Spooner, Thurston, Tamm, Turley, Turpie, Vest, and White—total, 32.

A few conservative Republicans, numbered among the fifty-six, now believe that we should do nothing more than establish coaling stations in these tropical islands. Platt and Hawley of Connecticut, Aldrich and Worcester of Rhode Island, Hoar of Massachusetts, Hale of Maine, and Mason of Illinois, are among the Hawaiian annexationists who would probably not be inclined to go much further. The middle states and western Republicans would generally be less conservative. But they will all be greatly influenced by what takes place between now and the opening of the December session. That period will really be the determining factor. If the opponents of imperialism do not make themselves felt in the next six months their cause is lost.

The administration is generally rated as on the conservative side of the question, except as to Hawaii, which is the first step, but in estimating this element it should be borne in mind that the president is almost invariably rated as on both sides of every great question, and this is due to his disposition to agree with the expressed sentiments of his callers and to the fact that he is a good deal of a compromiser man. If the tremendous wave of sentiment in favor of the colonies should be so great that the element of policy should set in the advocates would not need to fear any stubborn resistance on the part of McKinley. His attitude in the event which led up to the present war shows that. On the other hand, if the conservative element of the Republican party gains control they will find in the president a cheerful and some cheering voice.

The backbone of the opposition to imperialism in congress today is the attitude of the southern Democrats. How long they will hold this position is a matter of some conjecture. Many of the influential newspapers of the south are today advocating the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and are complaining bitterly over the action of Bailey in the Senate. If the party should meet heavy reverses in the campaign attacking imperialism they might modify their position, as they have done in other matters. They quite as much as the Republicans, will be governed by what the "people" say. At the outset, where we are now, the southern states rights man is traditionally opposed to imperialism.

But, aside from southern statesmen of the extreme Democratic faith, almost everybody else meets in Washington is strongly in favor of imperialism. Some comment has been made in the "People's papers" on the small attendance at the Farnum Hall meeting in Boston to protest against this policy. One thing is certain, not even so small a number could be gathered here in Washington, or any excursion boat on the Potomac, or any club in the northwest, quartered in the "People's papers" in favor of keeping everything that we can get our hands on, and at least forty per cent more who had not fully made up their minds how far this policy could be carried, but would be averse to saying that the line beyond which we should not go had yet been reached. It is supposed that the "People's papers" arguments which contribute to this conclusion. The elderly man who went across the ocean for the first time last summer wants it possible for the American to see his own flag once on a while in his travels about the world. The man of commerce wants annexation that he may take his business to the other side of the world. The religious man wants annexation for the advantage which it would give to Christian missions. The free-trader falls into line because he believes our falling in colonies will inevitably lead to the same economic policy as that of Great Britain, the protectionist wants imperialism because the civil service reformer wants it because he believes the larger responsibility would compel the adoption of an honest system of governmental management. John R. Proctor, president of the "People's papers" movement, is one of the strongest imperialists in town. The man who has prepared in the world's waste colonies as an outlet for American capital and enterprise, the poor fellow who has had an uphill struggle since his twenty-first birthday to see in a new empire the possibility of new opportunities to retire his life's fortune. Then there is the army and navy influence, always for reaching out over the earth, saint and sinner, bond and free, all alike so far as this capital is concerned. It will take a good deal of cold water from conservative constitutions to slay the fever.

VARYING VIEWS OF PEACE

Madrid, July 1.—1 p. m.—Premier Sagasta, in an interview today in regard to peace rumors, said:

"They are absurd. I am astonished that any attention is paid to them. There will not be, and cannot be, any discussion in regard to this matter. I affirm this absolutely. The government cannot treat for peace now. That action depends on developments and the government will not act until the proper time."

While the bishop of Barcelona has declared in favor of peace, the bishop of Segovia has issued a pastoral letter in favor of a holy war.

The chamber of agriculture, of Barcelona, has again petitioned the government in favor of peace and the central committee of the socialist party has issued a circular pointing out the duty of continuing the war, in view of the disorganization of the means of the combatants, and asking that the working people should persevere.

Springfield, Ill., July 1.—The Rev. John H. Hines (colored) would wait until tomorrow today.